

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 21

Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, July 29th 1937

No. 13



Bring In Your
HIDES and FURS
Highest Market Prices

Also Watch and Clock Repairs

Our latest Wallpaper Samples have arrived.
Call in and see them

W. J. Gallagher
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DEERE IMPLEMENT REPAIRS

CAR & TRACTOR FUELS,
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Chinook, Alta.

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Miscellaneous News

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Cooley and family, returned Tuesday after having spent a vacation at Carstairs with Mrs. Cooley's parents, they also visited at Calgary and other places.

Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Harrington visited Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. King.

Miss Elenor Pfeiffer, who has been visiting here with her relatives for some time, returned this week to her home at Alask.

Mr. E. O. Hocart left this week by motor for a vacation.

Mrs. R. Stewart is spending a week or two at Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Proudfoot, Miss Eileen, Bob and Billy left Tuesday by motor for Mannville, Alta., where they will visit at the home of Mr. Proudfoot's brother.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley McKenzie, of Czar, Alta. who were formerly of Chinook were renewing acquaintances this

Mr. McLean, of Alask, was a Chinook visitor Wednesday.

Miss Mary Albertas returned from Scotfield on Wednesday after visiting with Annie Bylo.

The Trogan family are away on a motor trip.

Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Stewart and daughter, Grace returned this week from their vacation trip.

Mr. Crawford of the B. & B. Department of the C. N. R. was a Chinook business visitor Wednesday.

CHRISTENS BROOKS DCHES DRIVE "PROSPERITY ROW"
N. F. Marcy, one of the new settlers from the Chinook area, who is now farming on the Brooks Duchess highway near the Brag farm, has christened the drive "Prosperity Row" because of the beauty of the surroundings on each location. He considers that in a few years the drive will be one continuous lane of trees for the ten mile stretch between the towns and will appear even more prosperous than it does at present.

—Brooks Bulletin

It is too bad that so many of Chinook's good citizens would have been very prosperous farmers, had it not been for the past years of drouth, which has forced them to leave there is irrigation

Fresh Eruit and Vegerables

Cucumbers, Cabbage, Potatoes and Tomatoes

Bananas, Oranges and Lemons
Flour down another .10 cts. per 98lb.

See us about Massey Harris Binder and Header Repairs
Gasoline, Oils & etc.

**BANNER HARDWARE
AND GROCERIES**

Thanksgiving Day
On Monday, Oct. 11

OTTAWA, July 24th (C. P.)—Thanksgiving Day this year will be Monday, Oct. 11.—A proclamation published last night in the Canadian Gazette set that date "as a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful crop and other blessings with which Canada has been favored this year." Last year Thanksgiving Day was observed Oct. 12.



P. J. JOHNSON
Trans Canada Air Lines

**GOOD CLEAN
RESTAURANT**

Fresh Meat-for sale
Ice Cream, Confectionary, Soft Drinks
All Kinds Tobacco
Meals at reasonable prices.

MAH BROS.

Lowest Fares in Years for SUMMER TRAVEL

PACIFIC COAST

All rail or via Prince Rupert and boat through the famous Inside Passage.

EASTERN CANADA

All Rail or Lake and Rail routes

TICKETS ON SALE DAILY TO OCTOBER 15th.

RETURN LIMITS:

FIRST CLASS—OCTOBER 31st
TOURIST and COACH CLASSES } 6 months in addition to date of sale.

JASPER

in the Canadian Rockies
choice of return limits—
21 days or October 31st

JASPER PARK LODGE
Rates, with meals, from
\$7.00 per day.

ALASKA

9- and 11-day cruises from
Vancouver

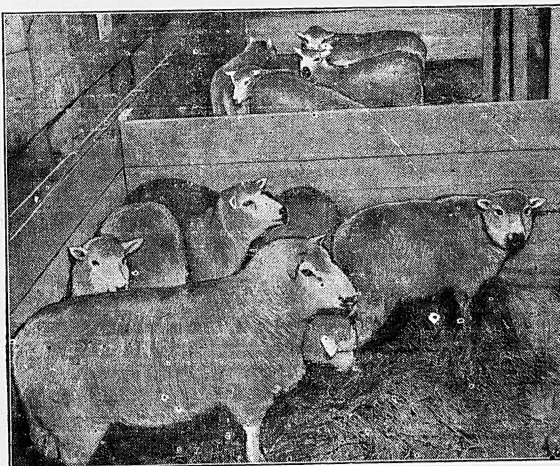
Also shorter cruises on Canadian
National Steamships, from
Vancouver.

Your local agent will help you plan your trip and give particulars of fares.

Canadian National

W37-300

New Breed of Sheep for Canadian Farmers



Shown above on their arrival in Canada in the Canadian Pacific Steamships freighter Beaver, are several sheep that will mean a great deal to Canadian farmers in the future. They are a gift to the Province of Ontario from the Kerry Hill Flock Book Society in North Wales and are outstanding breed of general utility sheep, which, due to their adaptability to any environment,

are expected to gain rapid favor in this country. The gift of the pen of ten ewes and one ram was arranged through the good offices of W. Rupert Davies, president and editor of the Kingston, Ont., Which-Standard. These prize winners, products of generations of breeding with the most careful methods of selection being exercised, are destined for the Ontario Agricultural Society at Guelph, from where the strain is expected

to spread to other parts of the country. An idea of the economic and eugenic value of the gift pen may be derived from the fact that the eleven animals took first prize at the annual Kerry Hill Sheep Fair where some 10,000 to 15,000 sheep were shown. Besides being able to withstand bleak weather, these sheep are handsome and symmetrical, and will, it is felt, prove of great value to Canadian farmers.



DIXIE Plug-
the thrifty man's
tobacco-is now
cellophane-wrapped
with the easy-opening
ribbon. It stays
factory-fresh and
lasts longer.

DIXIE
PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

Rehabilitation Versus Relief

What Western Canada needs most to-day is employment for the large army of jobless congregated in the cities and towns and scattered throughout the rural districts, and some well-defined and ambitious plan of insurance against a repetition of continued drought conditions, or at least some scheme which will mitigate the effects of future periods of inadequate moisture.

These two great needs should, if possible, be hooked up together through a program of public works designed both to alleviate the present unemployment scourge and at least reduce to a minimum tremendous crop failures losses which may, and probably will be occasioned by drought cycles in the future.

That drought will again take toll of the products of the farm in the future, distant or not so distant, there can be no doubt, for history has demonstrated without peradventure that cycles of dry years inevitably follow periods of abundant moisture and there should be no feeling of false security on the part of the residents of those sections which are this year enjoying the benefits of copious rains.

With many of its districts hard hit over a period of unprecedented length, Saskatchewan is bearing the brunt of the shock this year with a crop failure of record proportions, and part of Alberta is again feeling the weight of drought. Manitoba has escaped devastation from lack of moisture but there is no guarantee that the most easterly of the prairie provinces, along with the other two, will escape another drought debate next year or at some future time.

Some palliative may be adopted in the form of changed cultural methods which may have some effect in ameliorating the effects of drought, but even these will not be available in the face of continued dry weather over a long period of time, and the possibility of such contingency in the future must be faced and, if possible, coped with.

Unless some project which will ensure sufficient moisture to guarantee a reasonable amount of grain and fodder crops can be devised and put into operation for use in a season of shortage, the future of agriculture on the prairies is by no means assured.

While the construction of dams on small streams and dugouts on individual farms designed to conserve waste water has some value in some seasons, they are of little use if there is no precipitation to feed them and under those conditions such schemes are merely nibbling at the problem.

What is needed is some wide-embracing project, which may, it is true, cost a lot of money, but which will provide sufficient water for irrigation on a large scale. Enormous quantities of water flow down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains when the snows melt and escape to the sea in addition to the large amount which is lost through evaporation at a season when such moisture would be a valuable aid to agriculture on the prairies. Thought should be given to the engineering and economic feasibility of capturing and impounding as much as is feasible of this lost water so that it may be turned to the needs of agriculture.

If some such scheme is found feasible the question of cost should not be allowed to stand in the way, even if it cost hundreds of millions of dollars. The loss of one single crop in Saskatchewan alone is equivalent to the disappearance of \$300,000,000 and all that that implies, to say nothing of the resultant expenditure for relief, amounting to many more millions for which, under the direct relief system, there is no return.

But in addition to the dividends, which a feasible project of this nature might well be expected to yield in assured crops, a plan of this kind would also, during the construction period, provide a great deal of work for large numbers of unemployed, thus helping to solve the other great problem which still faces the people and governments of the country. The completion and operation of such a project, if of adequate proportions would ensure a reasonable measure of prosperity to such sections of the agricultural country as could be brought under its benefits, and this in itself would go a long way to lessen the unemployment problem in the urban centres.

Governments have too long been prone to take the easy way of tackling a big and dark problem by voting sums of money for direct relief, as a result of which the problem is no nearer to its solution than when it first reared its head several years ago and, in the meantime, millions of dollars have been expended and there is nothing to show for it.

Continuance of direct relief without exacting some return for the expenditure also creates a moral problem which will have to be solved and that is the loss of incentive to work even when it is available.

Fortunately the people of the west are keenly alive also to this aspect of the question and the demand for the substitution of work with wages for direct relief, or as the mayor of one western city recently put it, "rehabilitation instead of relief," is becoming more dominant every day.

People generally realize that if private capital is unable or unwilling or afraid to provide work that it must be done by the government at least until conditions in the West have improved to such an extent that industrial confidence is restored.

"I'm afraid you'll be late at the party," remarked an elderly lady to her granddaughter. "Oh, dear, grandma," said the girl, "don't you know that in a fashionable set nobody goes to a party until everybody has got there?"

So elastic is pure wool that in a laboratory test, a single fibre of it will stretch to 170 per cent. of its length and then snap back to normal.

"This is a very small bit of chicken you have given me, waiter," complained the diner.

"Yes, sir," replied the waiter, under notice anyhow, "but you will find it will take you a long time to eat it."

An observer in a two-hour tour around London counted 56 people who walked under ladders, 41 women and 15 men.

Water Transportation In North

Two Modern Vessels Now Plow Waters On Mackenzie River

Marking a new era in water transportation to the Canadian Arctic, the flagship "Radium King" of Northern Transportation's Mackenzie River fleet, started on her maiden voyage to Fort Norman.

Of welded steel, nearly 100 feet long, with powerful Diesel engines, refrigeration chambers to carry meat, fresh vegetables and milk, electric light and steam heat, the "Radium King" is the most modern ship ever to ply the waters of the far north. She made her trial trip on Dominion Day after elaborate launching ceremonies. For the event, Hon. J. C. Bowen, lieutenant-governor of Alberta, went north by seaplane with A. "Matt" Berry, famed Arctic flyer, who has left the air routes to become general manager of Northern Transportation. Gilbert LaBine, discoverer of the radium deposits on Great Bear Lake and president of Eldorado, flew in from the mine and mining officials, prospectors, traders, trappers and Indians for long distances around, assembled for the event.

Built originally at Sorel, Quebec, the Radium King and the sister ship, Radium Queen, were brought to Waterways, Alberta, by Canadian National Railways, sliced in sections and travelling on an entire train of flat cars. With the ships came a corps of skilled French-Canadian shipbuilders and welders from Sorel. At Waterways they assembled the Radium Queen and, on Coronation Day, the first ship had her first trial trip.

As the ice melted out, the Radium Queen with a barge securely lashed alongside carrying the Radium King, moved down the swift and twisting channels of the Athabasca to Fort Fitzgerald. There, the sections of the vessels were portaged overland for 16 miles by tractor train to the shipyards at Fort Smith. The Sorel crew built the Radium King a second time, thousands of miles from the shipyards where her keel was laid.

A Lesson For Motorists

Traffic Engineer Travelled 17,000 Miles Without Once Using Horn

Oscar Gunderson, Chicago traffic engineer, recently reported he had completed a 17,000-mile automobile trip without once using his horn. He said: "That is proof that continual horn-blowing, even in city traffic, is unnecessary to any driver obeying traffic laws."

Engineering training probably developed in this motorist a capacity for deciding promptly in an emergency. During that 17,000-mile trip no doubt he would have blasted his horn if it had been necessary to save human life or to avoid peril to himself. But he did not meet these emergencies probably because he did not dodge out of the line of traffic and spiral about in an attempt to gain a road or two. He didn't cross the centre line and race up hill taking a chance that he might not meet traffic. He did not whirl around a corner and trust to luck not to kill a pedestrian crossing with the green light.

In general, this engineer, skilled in traffic safety, kept his car under control, observed sensible regulations, had regard for the rights of others and had no need to horn-toot his way through this 17,000-mile tour. Probably he took no precautions that might not reasonably be expected of any motorist.—Detroit News.

Electricity In The Sudan

Small Shock Given By Nearly Everything You Touch

Going to bed in the Sudan is apt to be exciting, if the stories of blankets electrically charged by the climate are accepted as evidence. Khartoum appears always to have had a sort of "cracking" reputation. Hair and skin clothing have been liable to respond to the touch with the crackling indications of discharging static electricity. Now it seems that blankets have taken to storing up electricity to the confusion of those who would go quietly to bed.

The phenomenon has been given official recognition, and one manifestation of it has been recorded in the May issue of the Meteorological Magazine. William D. Flower, of the Meteorological Service stationed at Khartoum, writes in that journal as follows:

"On the evening of March 6, 1937, a bed had been made up on an angareeb (native bed made of rope on a wood framework) at about 6 p.m., just about sunset, and when the outside blanket was approached soon after 10 p.m. a spark, which appeared to be at least half an inch long, was observed to pass between it and the person's nose. A sharp prick was experienced at the tip of the nasal organ. In the case of the adjoining bed smaller sparks were observed to pass between the blankets and finger-tips, where a tingling sensation was felt."

It is confessed that such conditions are normal at least during the winter months, and it is presumed that the electricity is caused by the friction of sand particles against each other which they are driven by the wind.—London Times.

Divers Use Helium

May Assist In Bringing Up Valuable Treasure From Sunken Wrecks

The use by divers of helium, the non-inflammable gas employed in some airships, may be the means of bringing long-lost treasures of the sunken liner Lusitania to the surface of the Atlantic.

Two deep-sea divers at Milwaukee have been experimenting with the gas in the hope that inhalation of it will overcome "caisson bends"—crippling, sometimes fatal cramps caused by sudden changes of pressure while divers are rising from sea depths.

For almost an hour the divers, Mr. Max E. Nohl, of Milwaukee, and Captain John D. Craig, of Long Beach, California, who said they intended to dive to the Lusitania next August, remained in a chamber under a pressure of 42 pounds to the square inch—equal to the pressure of 100 feet beneath the ocean's surface. Instead of the conventional breathing mixture of oxygen and nitrogen they used almost pure helium.

It was the first time that helium had been used by a human being under pressure, according to a doctor participating in the test.—Sunday Times.

Thousand Years Ago

It is still considered something of a novelty to transport food by air. But the first air shipment of a comestible was made a thousand years ago. The Caliph of Cairo carved a dish of the luscious cherries that grew in an orchard about 400 miles away. So 600 carries pigeons were pressed into service, a small silk bag containing a single cherry being tied to each leg of each bird.

LANCERS PERFORM IN FANCY DRESS



Taken during a rehearsal for the Alderhot Horse Show, this picture shows members of the 16th Lancers guiding their horses over six young men with parasols. Judging from the postures and expressions the sextette finds the situation anything but comfortable.



THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS FLAVOR

WRIGLEY'S Spearmint

THE PERFECT GUM

THE QUALITY CHEWING GUM

Just A Simple Matter

Doctor Claims He Can Actually Cut Out Your Worrying

"Cut out your worrying" is now something more than philosophic counsel of perfection or psychological advice, according to Dr. Walter Freeman of Washington, D.C. It is a simple matter of permitting a competent surgeon to operate on your imagination. Your worrying proclivities can be exercised as easily as your vermiform appendix or your tonsils.

Dr. Freeman recently told the American Medical Association that he had tried it out on 21 patients, of whom 20 had survived the experience. Its benevolent effect is shown by the fact that one man who underwent the operation three hours later sat up in bed and demanded a whole chicken for his dinner. A woman, within a week of submitting to this scientific magic, attended the theatre and enjoyed the show without worry for the first time in years. She was not even disturbed by the fact that her back might be less tidily arranged than could be desired.

The surgeon bores two small holes in the patient's skull, inserts looped wires, rotates them and removes a dozen small spheres of white tissue. By that process, Dr. Freeman claims, the imagination area of the brain is reduced in size, and what is left is no longer distressingly excited by over-stimulation. It seems to be a big idea.—Chicago Daily News.

To Protect Children

Great Britain Investigates Methods Of Adoption Societies And Agencies

Recommendations aimed at tightening control over the adoption of children in Great Britain were made recently by the majority of a home office committee appointed to investigate the methods of adoption societies and agencies.

After reviewing several cases of indiscriminate trafficking of children the committee suggested:

Adoption organizations should be licensed by local boroughs or county councils;

They should be forbidden to arrange adoptions adopted by foreigners, or to let a British subject take a child abroad until a magistrate has granted, in open court, a license permitting it;

They should insist that all adopters apply to court for confirmation of the adoption after a probationary period.

Private arrangers of adoptions, parents and the adopters themselves should not be allowed to receive payment without court permission and all advertising by unlicensed agencies should stop.

Miss Florence Horsburg, member of parliament, was chairman of the committee.

SELECTED RECIPES

TOMATO BUTTER

7 lbs. ripe tomatoes
3 cups white sugar
1 cup Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1 1/2 cup salt
1/2 cup pickling spices (in bag)
3 cups cider vinegar
1/2 teaspoon red pepper

Method: Scald and skin tomatoes and cut in pieces. Add remaining ingredients and boil gently for three hours. Seal in sterile jars. Makes five pints.

Soil Drifting

It is estimated that soil drifted from one acre to the depth of one inch is equivalent to the removal of approximately 694 pounds of nitrogen, 155 pounds of phosphorus, and 5,380 pounds of potash. This amount of phosphorus alone is approximately equal to that removed from the soil in the production of 485 bushels of wheat.

Prospective Governors—"I'm not interested in the position. I didn't realize you had thirteen children."

Mistress—"Don't tell me you are superstitious."

A peck of small metal objects can be electrolyzed at once with a new machine.

"High tea" is a complete meal, served either in the afternoon or evening, at which tea is served.

Building Huge Memorial

Russian Engineers Laying Foundation For Great Palace Of Soviets

After nearly five years of delay, Soviet engineers have started laying the concrete foundation for the great palace of the Soviets, projected as the world's biggest and highest building.

The palace as presently planned promises to be as bizarre a memorial to the Bolshevik revolution as Ivan the Terrible's unique monument to himself in Red Square—the famous St. Basil's Cathedral. The building proper, which is to rise 1,050 feet, will serve as a pedestal for a 325-foot statue of Lenin, shown with his right hand pointing forward in oratorical pose.

(The Empire State Building, Fifth avenue at Thirty-fourth street, New York, is 1,248 feet high.)

The material for the statue proper has not yet been chosen, but it likely will be of non-rusting steel. In some quarters it is suggested that the great building should be finished within five years, but others believe it will take more than twice that long.

Many Bolsheviks believe and secretly hope that the building as presently designed will not be completed, because they consider it grotesque and ill-fitted to Soviet architecture and the nation's needs.

The projected building consists of three receding cylindrical parts, the upper cylinder serving as the gigantic pedestal for the statue, which is Soviet newspapers point out will be taken from below only about ten days of the year because of the low-hanging clouds over the city.

The main room of the building will be a grand hall seating 20,000 persons, designed for sessions of the Soviet Congress. This body previously has met in the great white palace of the Kremlin, where the Russians used to crown their czars.

Plans include dropping the chairs of this room below the floor for conversion of the room into a stage or stadium for sports contests. Another hall will accommodate 5,775 persons. Other spaces are to be used for smaller meetings, rooms, offices and spaces for exhibits.

Tremendous engineering difficulties already have been encountered in construction of the foundation. The building is being built on the left bank of the Moscow River at some distance from the Kremlin on the site formerly occupied by the great Czarist Church of the Redeemer. Excavation already has weakened the foundation of a nearby bridge, necessitating its being moved down the river. Water also seeped into the workings, slowing construction while new plans were drawn.

The decision to resume construction follows sending of a large technical mission to the United States last year to work out engineering problems with American consultants.

A Strange New Mineral

Can Be Used In Various Ways And Is Very Cheap

One of the newest and strangest minerals in the world is vermiculite, found chiefly in a mountain in Montana, U.S.A. It combines the qualities of many useful minerals. With slight treatment it floats on water and is a high-grade insulator which can be used equally well for electrical as well as steam-pipe work.

If exposed to warmth it expands to about 27 times its original volume and becomes a lovely golden color. It is very light and tough and because of its cheapness and similarity to cork might replace that material. It is also fire-resisting to a very high degree and can be used with safety in the construction of furnaces which would melt most metals.—Montreal Star.

Nearly 17,000,000 tons of shipping are handled annually by the principal ports of the Rhine river.

Passenger sea sleds are to ply the Moscow-Volga Canal in Russia.

BLACKHEADS

Blackheads go quickly by a simple method that just involves them. Get two ounces of peroxide powder in your drugist, rub this with a hot, wet cloth gently over the blackheads—and you will wonder where they have gone. Have a Hollywood complexion.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside
By PATRICK SLATER
By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued

Mrs. Marshall brought out Bob's pan of porridge. The dog wagged his long, tipped brush; but stood back, acting nervous and strangely distrustful. He had no intention of being tied up again.

"Well, Bob, you scoundrel, be off after the cows," said Marshall, as he stepped into the house for his breakfast.

The dog whined once or twice in a fretful, bothered sort of way; and then trotted off round the front of the house.

Late that afternoon he was seen again, standing out in the lane. His coat was soiled; and he had the hungry, furtive look of a strange, tramp dog.

The Marshalls talked about him at the supper table.

"You know, Nancy," Mr. Marshall remarked in his quiet, hesitating sort of way, "the Brechons are talking about dogs worrying their sheep. I saw another dog around here the other day"—and the man paused at the ugly thought—"you don't think the two of them might be...? I saw some suspicious stains on his..."

"Oh! no," Mrs. Marshall objected, "indeed! no! Bob would not be doing the like of that."

It became apparent that evening that the colic was laboring under distress of some kind. He was whining and whimpering, and running up and down the lane. Yet he snarled if anyone approached him.

"That dog has gone clean out of his head," said Mrs. Marshall. "Not a spark of sense has he! You better chain him up, William."

"Just catch him for me and I will," her husband told her; and he swung himself into the saddle on old Gunpowder to ride back to find out what the dickens was keeping Paddy and the milk cows.

That was too much for the worried dog. As Marshall turned the old mare's head toward the bush, Bob's shoulder hair bristled. His long, slim snout went up in the air; and he gave the long drawn, high-pitched cry the hills of Mono had often heard. "It was the wild, weird howl of a wolfdog calling his mates. Bob whined and ran toward the road."

"I think, Nancy, the dog wants me," said Marshall, "I'll be back for the milking."

And William Marshall trotted the old mare down the lane. The time the pigeons were uniting their flocks for the migration south. In the forest lands that nestled within the arms of the Great Lakes, the wild grapes were ripe; and beechnuts littered the ground. Dense clouds of the plump, fat, downy birds hung in the air, and swung low down over the rider in a wild, reckless, whirling mass of life.

With every evidence of relief, Bob waited for the horseman at the lane gate; and the two of them trotted off down the road together. Quite a ways down, a rough corduroy bridge crossed the trout creek; and just before that point the dog trotted aside from the roadway and followed a snake rail fence that climbed up through a heavy wooded knoll. Marshall threw the reins over the horse's head and followed the dog. It was the late afternoon of a beautiful autumnal day. The squirrels in the grove of old beech trees were chiding Bob for disturbing their industry among the beech and hickory nuts. Marshall found the dog pulling and whining at some object that lay hidden behind a mound a great decaying log had made. For yards around the dog's feet had padded down the black mould and packed it flat and firm as a beaten path.

No cows were milked at the Marshall farm that night. Yes, Bob had found his job, but he had found him sleeping in a twilight that does not rise or set.

Edwards had pushed on quickly with the stolen team by way of Hamilton; and he was arrested at the border. In those days, all the desperate man needed was an extra

day or two to carry him 50 miles south to practical safety. It was another crime committed on the impulse of the moment. Charlie had seen a fat, black squirrel on the snake fence; and, grabbing one of the guns, had run over to take a shot at him. With the other gun, Edwards had followed for the fun of the thing. And there being no one by, the devil tempted the wretched man with the tempt of his gun. As Charlie leveled to take aim, the man shot the boy's brains out.

It was indeed a terrible tragedy to the whole countryside; and neighbors and relations from far and near poured in to sympathize with the poor mother and family. I went ranging to get the grave dug, and things like that. No one seemed to pay much attention to the father; because, between men, grief is always inarticulate. But he was the one I was sorry for. After the affair was all over, I found him one day sitting alone in the barn, and the tears were coursing down his rough and haggard face. In a sort of an apologetic way, he took my hand in his, and the two of us lay down in the straw together. We had a fine cry, and it did us both a lot of good. The truth is William Marshall's life was broken. The miserable man, Edwards, had destroyed two lives, that of the only son and that of his sire.

It was a happening of the long ago; and a simple old man cannot rake the moonbeams playing on the waters of grief to give with convincing detail an account of a senseless and unwanted tragedy that caused many a Mono mind to doubt for the moment that the Methodist God was in his heavens and attending to his business.

In his funeral sermon, Rev. Mr. Karke got over this difficulty by talking for his text the resolute cry of a brilliant old man who was sorely afflicted: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him; nevertheless I will maintain my own ways before Him."—Job XIII:15. That text—and particularly the latter part of it—always seemed to me to express the true essence of Methodism before wealth corrupted it. The Reverend C. M. Clarke was an ambitious young preacher, but the stationing committee never gave him another preaching circuit. At the age of 28, black diphtheria promised him the hills of Mono to the way of all truth.

Oh! yes! they hanged Edwards; and it was an atrocious job the law made out of its part of the killing on that occasion. The hangman had too much slack on his rope; and, in a drop, a horse went by, and the felon's arm Edwards' body dangled there until the hangman shined down the rope and loosened the hitch to let the noose get a proper choking grip on the man's neck. The law with its hanging only lengthened out the tragedy and added to the weight of it.

A grain of dust will spoil the working of the finest watch a craftsman ever made. And why not admit that, on a sudden impulse, the human brain sometimes also goes out of order? It is nothing short of the playing mercy of God that saves the world from the impulses that surge, one time or another, through the brain of every saint and sinner. He is a brave man who frankly examines his own naked soul. "Ample space and verge," he'll find there, "the characters of hell to trace." Oh, yes! what shows above the surface may be as bright as a glistering iceberg in the sun of general approbation; but three-quarters of the mass lies below in dark, surging, treacherous waters. And man kills the things he loves in diverse ways other than the sword. John the Baptist, the holy apostle, Peter and Paul, and the rest of the saints, they were all men of blood. In the pale moonlight, the soul of every man swings in clanking chains on a gallow's tree.

I confess to Almighty God, to blessed Mary, ever Virgin, to blessed John the Baptist, to the holy Apostles Peter and Paul, and to the rest of the saints, that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word, and deed, through my fault, through my fault, through my most grievous fault. Therefore I beseech blessed Mary, ever Virgin, blessed Michael the Archangel, blessed John the Baptist, the holy apostles Peter and Paul, and all the Saints, to pray to the Lord our God for me.

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, forgive me my sins, and bring me to everlasting life. Amen.

May the Almighty and merciful Lord grant me pardon, absolution, and remission of all my sins. Amen.

CHAPTER IX.

The seasons press upon the farmer each with its special throng of work, and do not let to give simple country hearts the time to grieve. The winter set in shrewdly in the fall of '54; and for hours, early in the mornings the snow fell in dry, drifting flakes to block the roads in the hills of Mono and add greatly to

the winter labor of teaming the grain out to practical safety. The crop on the Marshall farm that season had yielded 1,500 bushels of fall wheat of high milling quality; and, as a result of the road conditions, this grain was hauled down the 6th line and stored till the spring in Isaac Chafe's warehouse at Tullamore.

On a farm, in those days, it was usually the boss himself who hauled his grain to market. The rest of it was made a highlegged-piggledy job of it cleaning and sacking the wheat that another load might be ready by the time his returning sleighs tinkled up the lane. In the cold, blue, starry glare before the dawn on a snowy night, Mr. Marshall would bundle himself up in fur coat and blankets, and again head a fresh team on the eighteen mile lug. I assisted matters by taking a part of his load over the hilly north end of the road where the going was specially heavy; and, for the purpose of this thrumming it was necessary, of course, to beat the tired, sleeping team of yesterday out of their comfortable domains of mountains of hay and food and of pleasant valleys where the sweet and tender blue grass grows. Owing to my trip being a short one, I was useless about wrapping myself up snugly, and I often came back stiff and half frozen.

(To Be Continued)

Religion and Health

Right Living Tends To Result In A Sound Body

Paul, Spinoza, Emerson and Robert Louis Stevenson as examples who greatly achieved in spite of ill-health are cited by Dr. Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D., Moderator for the United Church of Canada, in "Health," the magazine of the Health League of Canada. Dr. Bryce also mentions Kagawa, "the amazing evangelist of the slums of Japan, who ignores his disease and works incessantly."

But for the multitude there is a connection between health and religion, according to this eminent churchman. "Health," he says, "is often the necessary preliminary to religious living," and he gives examples to prove the argument.

Conversely, he points out that a religious life makes for health. "Many of the modern diseases," writes Dr. Bryce, "are traceable to vicious living that is utterly irreligious. The plagues of history were in many cases due to wickedness and sinfulness. There is an increasing intelligence that is perceiving the connection between a life that obeys the laws of God and consequent health of body and mind. The Christian religion seeks wholeness in the lives of men. It does not exalt one part of the life above another."

The Christians in Thessalonica received a letter from Paul in which he had written "May God Himself who gives peace make you entirely holy; and may your spirits, souls, and bodies be preserved complete and be found blameless." That is the message of the Christian faith—holiness, healthfulness, wholeness of the life. The Great Physician healed the sick and the healed ones became His followers. He taught the way of wholeness of life and the learners of the way went out to do heroic things, strong in body, strong in courage and in the patience, and achieve of things for the world's good. The religion of Jesus Christ makes for the health of those who live it."

Weighing The Earth

New Type of Pendulum Used By American Scientist

An American scientist has now invented a new type of pendulum for calculating the weight of the earth, and his latest figure puts the weight at 6,570,000,000,000,000 tons. The pendulum consists of four small balls of platinum fixed on the corners of a square and mounted on a frame so that they can rotate. Mounted outside are two larger balls, also made of platinum, and when the frame is spinning it gives index figures from which the earth's weight can be calculated.

So delicate is the apparatus that it is upset if anyone walks around the laboratory in which it is housed. It can only be used late at night, when street traffic vibration is at a minimum.—Pearson's Weekly.

Knows What It Means

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt knows what it means to be at a loss for words. The words were lost—literally. A whole sheet of her radio script was missing when the president's wife, who was broadcasting, turned to page nine. She became, temporarily, speechless. Then the program went on smoothly once more. Somebody rushed over another page nine.

The Big Tree of California—Sequoia gigantea—largest of living trees, produces cones two to three inches in length, each carrying about 200 seeds.

Romance Of The North

Canada's Governor-General Takes Mackenzie River Trip To The Arctic

There is an element of romance in all great rivers. Rivers beckon to be away; to float placidly into new climates; to taste the adventures of the unknown. It was the lure of the great St. Lawrence which led the early explorers of the French regime into the heart of Canada. It was the promise of the Nelson which opened a way for the Seldrick settlers more than a century ago into the center of the continent. By the Pacific sea the broad mouth of the Fraser opened a brief highway into the guts of the Rockies. And, in the far north, the Mackenzie, most placid of most majestic of them all, has held for ages the secrets of the silent land through which it flows.

Perhaps it is something of this romance of big rivers which has induced His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, a man associated with romance in his literary life as well as with administration and the problems of government, to select the Mackenzie River trip from Alberta to the Arctic as one of the outstanding events of his 1937 program. Leaving Edmonton on Monday, he will travel by rail to the head of water navigation, where he will take boat at Waterways, Alberta, the terminus of the Northern Alberta Railways, and from that point the entire downstream trip of 1,600 miles will be made through the rich but little-developed valley of the Mackenzie and its tributaries. The return trip will be made by air in one of the Canadian Air Force machines, and if weather and other conditions permit the Governor-General will detour from the direct route to visit the Great Bear Lake area, which in recent years has become famous as a source of radium, and in which mining operations for radium, silver and other by-products, are conducted on an extensive scale.

Seeking Common Title

Movement Started To Address All Women As Madams

A movement to abolish the title of "Mrs." and "Miss" for women, on the grounds that it is an unfair distinction, has been started in London. The originator of the idea is Mrs. F. Pethick-Lawrence, wife of the Socialist M.P. for West Leicestershire. She was a leader of the suffragette movement in its early days. "Mrs." and "Miss" are unnecessary, she feels because bachelor girls who scorn marriage for careers see no reason why they should advertise their single state when they are introduced to business clients. Similarly those married women who object to being called "Mrs." on the grounds that it destroys their individuality.

The proper way to address every woman over the age of 21, Mrs. Pethick feels, is by the title "Madam."

A strong supporter of her views is Mrs. M. Pierotti, assistant secretary of the National Union of Women Teachers. It would save a lot of trouble, she has stated in an interview, if women could find some common title equivalent to Mr.

To Replace The Daisy

Doctor Believes New Gadget Will Tell People's Thoughts

According to the Literary Digest, Dr. Phillips Thomas of Pittsburgh, research engineer, believes he has solved the problem of love. He has a new gadget which will replace daisies in the age-old "She loves me—she loves me not" pluckfest. "In the near future," he said, "we may be able to capture and interpret these radiations of personality and thoughts through electrical impulses. Every thought that flashes through the human mind or even the slightest mental or physical movement has a meaning, so far as its interpretation by electricity is concerned."

A Gigantic Skull

Will Be Exhibited At New York World's Fair

One of the more gruesome but enlightening features of the New York World's Fair will be a gigantic model of a skull, large enough for exploratory parties to walk through and gain knowledge of their intracranial anatomy. Visitors will be able to walk over the teeth and see just how they are embedded in the jaws. Another exhibit being plotted by the geniuses of the fair is a model of the human eye into which curious citizens may look and produce pupillary contractions and expansions by yanking on levers.—Literary Digest.

As distinguished from the square inch, a circular inch is the area of a circle one inch in diameter.

Tarpon can swim at a speed of 80 miles an hour.



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Extra values at no extra cost... that is your positive guarantee when you buy Firestone Tires. Among these are Firestone's 2 Extra Cord Plys under the tread that bind the tread and body into an elastic inseparable unit making it safe at any speed. You pay nothing for this extra feature that gives you extra safety and extra mileage.

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GUM-DIPPED TIRES

"MOST MILES PER DOLLAR"

A Scheme That Worked

Meek-Looking Man Knew How To Handle British Colonel

A typical, peppery old colonel, home from India, decided to walk down to the local hostelry for a drink before going to bed. He called for a double whisky and joined the company in the saloon bar.

Before very long a meek-looking little man called to the landlady to have the empty glasses removed. "Take away the empties, George!" he called. "They're like the British Army."

There was too much for the soldier-jumping up, he demanded an explanation and an immediate apology for this insult. Things looked bad for the little man.

However, with a smile the offender faced the colonel. "There was no insult, sir," he said calmly. "I said these empty glasses were like the British Army." So they are. They have done their duty and they're ready to do it again."

The colonel hastily paid for the next round.—The Legionary.

A new machine that holds broken arms and legs while plaster casts are being applied is asserted to insure more accurate setting of bones than possible with other methods.

Eagles use bits of green twigs to decorate the rim of their nest. When the color fades, fresh twigs are laid on.

TRY THIS NEW WAXED TISSUE PACK

PRESTO-PACK

YOU'LL be delighted with the simplicity of Presto-Pack—the flat pack of waxed paper for kitchen use. Just unroll paper for kitchen use. Then pull it up on the wall. You require it. You can't pull any more because of the ingenious way it's packed.

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Are you tormented with the itching tortures of eczema, scabies, urticaria, hives, skin allergies? For quick and happy relief, use cooling, antipruritic, Itch D. D. D. Preparation. Its gentle ointment soothes the irritated skin. Clears, granulates and eliminates dandruff. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A skin trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back.

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are \$1.50 per annum in advance and \$2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The Advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy competition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, \$1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words. Three weeks for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	1.23 1-2
2 Northern	1.21
3 Northern	1.13

OATS

2 C. W.	.45
Ex. 1 Feed	.43



CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH Sunday July 11th

Church Service 11. a.m.
Come and bring your friends
in worship.

Rev. Mr. Whaley
Pastor

Truck

Draying

Prompt Service.

Earl Robinson, Chinook

Printing "News"

is our

Business

Send

Yours

CLASSIFIED ADS.

Chinook Beauty Shoppe

Marcel	50 cts
Reset	25 cts
Finger wave	25 cts
" (dried)	35 cts
Shampoo	25 cts

Mrs. W. Gallagher Prop.

Restaurant Building in the town of Chinook.

Apply to
The Chinook Advance

CHANGE IN CANADIAN NATIONAL R.R. TIME TABLE

No. 9 West bound, passenger, 1.27 a. m. except Monday.
No. 10 East bound, passenger, 3.08 a. m. Effective Sunday

Dollar at Par

NEW YORK, July 24 (C. P.)—The Canadian dollar got back to par with the United States dollar on the foreign exchange here today, marking the first time since early June it had attained that mark. Currency dealers said they could ascribe no reason for the recent slow and steady climb that pulled the Dominion dollar up to even terms with his American cousins. At the beginning of the month the Canadian dollar was at a discount of 17 64 of one per cent. At the close of the market yesterday, the discount was 1-32nd.

Hanna Herald Publisher Passes

Divine Service is held in the Chinook United Church every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

A very cordial invitation is extended to all to share the inspiration and fellowship of these services.

Strangers and visitors are always welcome.

H. A. Whaley
Youngstown

Mr. Chas. Mah of the Mah Bros. Restaurant in the Cerebral Hospital this week sniffling from a bad attack of cold.

Earns High Post



J. G. McNellie, widely known and popular Canadian Pacific Railway official, who on June 30 succeeds C. B. Foster as passenger traffic manager of the Company with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Foster retires under the pension regulations after 46 years of service. Announcement of Mr. McNellie's promotion was made by George Stephen, traffic vice-president of the Company.

Dies Following Lingthy Illness

H. G. McCREA

Publisher of the Hanna Herald, and for many years one of the most active figures in the weekly newspaper life of Alberta. Mr. McCreia died in Hospital at his home town, Tuesday afternoon.

This week, for the first time in 25 years, the Hanna Herald will suspend publication. Its editor and founder, Herbert George McCreia, is dead.

Late Tuesday afternoon, death brought to a close a career that began when the Vest was young.

Deceased was born in Peterborough, Ontario, July 18th 1892. At 18 years of age he came to Western Canada on a harvest excursion.

Tributes to Mr. McCreia's memory were numerous. Newspapermen and men from all walks of life spoke with sincerity and feeling on learn of his death.

Dr. G. H. Wade, pioneer doctor and mayor of Hanna for many years, said: "I cannot say anything too good about him. He was one of the best, and respected by everybody. His passing is a great loss to this district."

Jack Odell, one of Hanna's original business men, said: "I have lost a real and true friend of 25 years' standing. The country has lost a fine citizen."

"He was a man among men," said W. P. Roberts, former Hanna magistrate. It is an irreparable loss to this district and the province in general."

Mrs. McCreia and family has the sympathy of all

V.L. Longman and M. Mann Ad- dress Meeting

The meeting at Forkner's grove July 15th, not being successful another largely attended meeting was held at lower Leaf school July 19.

Conditions were thoroughly discussed, a set of resolutions covering our demands were drafted and a meeting at Forkner's grove for July 21st to meet the representatives of the Provincial Agriculture Dept and the Rehabilitation Board was set.

Owing to adverse weather conditions the meeting was held in the Nazarene church, the courtesy of Messrs Spreeman and McLennan.

The first speaker, Mr. Mann, of the Rehabilitation Board, gave a good outline of what the Board was trying to do, with regards to Sub marginal lands, but his talk had no bearing on our particular difficulties.

He was followed by Mr. Longman of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Mr. Longman has a thorough grasp of the needs of this district, but in replying to our resolutions could only point out that the department had not a settled policy for the dry area as yet. He could only answer by pointing out what the government policy had been in the past in regards to such demands.

His talk on rehabilitation was extremely good but, I am sorry to say had no bearing on our particular wants.

A copy of the above resolution was also given to Mr. James M. L. A. He promised

to take them up with the several departments; and after the session he will meet with us and give the results of his labors

At a meeting of the residents of the Coltholme district, the following resolutions were passed to be submitted to the proper authorities.

1. That all available land be located and listed to enable area residents to make their selection. This land to be Government inspected before hand

2. That this list include all land any where in Alberta.

3. That the government advance sufficient funds to enable these drought stricken settlers to select their land from the list available, that has been made by the government to secure this land and give the necessary assistance until they become self supporting

4. That the Government be asked to make arrangements with the Loan Companies to give the settlers who wish to move from the drouth area, permission to take all their buildings and fences if they wish.

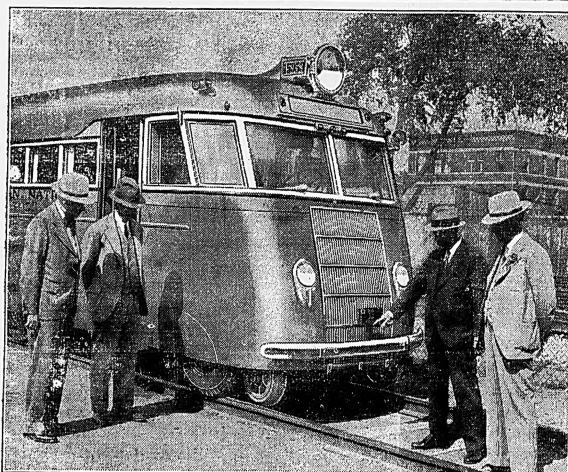
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The Chinook Advance

Railway Officials Inspect Canada's First Road-Rail Car



THE first tests to be made in Canada of a new type of automotive vehicle which links highway and railway will be commenced within the next two weeks on branch lines in the three regions of the Canadian National System. The first of these "Auto-Railers" which will be tried out on branch lines in Ontario and Quebec, is now ready for service. It was inspected recently by S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President of the Canadian National, and a number of headquarters officials.

Chief of Motive Power and Car Equipment, pointing out to President Hungerford the flanged wheels which are let down or drawn up to change from road to rail operation. This operation is controlled from the driver's seat and requires only one minute's time. In the group (left to right) are N. B. Walton, Chief of Transportation, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Roberts, and K. L. Fairbairn, Manager, Passenger Service Bureau.

In addition to the three passenger road-railers one freight carrier for use on either road or rail will be tried out.

In announcing the purchase of this equipment Mr. Hungerford emphasized that the move was of an experimental nature and was intended to permit of tests being made on various sections of the system as to the adaptability of these cars for use in Canada. It is believed they will cut down operating costs very considerably on light traffic branch lines and at the same time give better service to the public dependent upon such lines.